THE HAMBURG MASSAGRE.

THER DAY OF POLITICAL DE-

on's Sweeping Auswers to Republi
Accusations—The Great Democratic
tory in Alabama Modestly Referred

Negroes Combining Against Demo rats. WASHINGTON, Aug. 8. - Mr. Hitchcock elen. Net) called up the Senate bill to estab-hen the Territory of Pembina and to provide a temporary government therefor. (The proposed

of the report of the Commissioner of Agriculture for the year 1875 was taken up, and Mr. Paddock (Rep., Neb.) submitted an amendment to print 100 000 copies of the report for the year 1874, and 200,000 copies of the report for the year 1875. Agreed to—ye s 34, mays 11.

Mr. S. rgeent (Rep., Cai.) said this resolution, which as reported would not have cost the Government more to a \$10,000, had been amended to cost at least \$20,000.

The resolution was then agreed to, but subsequently Mr. Anthony (Rep., R. I.) moved to reconsider the vote by which it was agreed to, and his motion was passed.

Mr. Frelinghaysen (Rep., N. J.) then introduced a bill to print 100,000 cooles of the report of the Commissioner of Agriculture for 1874, san 220,000 cepies of the report for 1875, and appropriating \$130,000 to pay for the work, and 11 w.s. passed 34 to 13.

Mr. Windom (Rep., Minn.) called up the House bill to revide for the payment of certain individues incurred in the construction of the New York Court House in Post Office building. The Senate then resoured the consideration of Mr. Morton to print 100,000 copies of the message of furniture and final sing the building. The Senate then resoured the consequent of the message of the Precient, and accompanying documents in reference to the recent trouble at Hamburz, S. C.

Mr. Edon (Dem., Conn.) resumed his remarks from the ordat where be suspended yesterday, ne said there was one tailing over which he felt.

er, and, so tar as he knew, highly respectable in moint of ability. The cannidate of the Democratic party for President stood high before the people, and no words of his (Air, Eaton's) could sievate him in the minds of the people. He had a word to say, however, in regard to the Democratic nominee for Vice-President, secause he had been the object of abuse on this floor. The home sable secaute from V. Finont (Mr. Edmunds, its plants and the couptry, not that there had been a horrisole outrige at Hamburg, but that the Democratic and hade for Vice-President, so not honest, and if elected would not administer the laws of the United states. In was a bold charge by the Sen tor, who pointed to his hooks when he made it, and said he quoted from the lecture. What record? The record of the votes of an honest man in this chamber? Were the Senators from New York, Dellware, and other States to go to the Senator from Vermon' to find out wont was constitutional doctine? Had the claiming the desire the senators from the wont was constitutional doctine? Had the claiming the desire that there should be a period of probation and preparation for the Clerk's desk and had read an extract from a speech of Mr. Northe effect that there should be a period of probation and preparation for the freed slaves before they were brought to the exercise of political power; that they were not fit to be immediately listed into pointical power, &c., and, resuming his argument, said the noncrable Senator had chambed his opinion since then. Did any-body clame him for it? Dio any-body blame him represents it is so the Southern States. It was to good them into some action which might so be peasant to the people of the North. He then referred to the argument of Ar. Edmunds in regard to the St et of lexas changing its Constitution, and said the people of a State had the light to call a new Convention to frame a new Constitution. When the people of New York desired to change her Constitution, Fiden, Seymour, Conkling, Kernan, Morgan, and other great men determined the matter, and not the senator from Vermont. The sovereign State of lexas saw fit to exercise her fight, and the convention was called by a majority of 50,000 of her people. The honorable senator from Vermont had argued that Texas promised to give one fourth of all of her taxes for education, as a condition mon which whe should come back into the Union. Mr. Eaton then asked whether Pexas was ever one of the Union and said he thought not. When the State of Texas thought proper to change her constitution it did not become the Senator from Vermont to taik about a Democratic majority in the State being reorganized rebellion. Ser. Ea on then quoted from the Washington required and you was not a single outrage, but a fair, honest, good election.

Mr. Select (Rep., Ala.) said those were Associated Press despatches, and the paper did not hood itself responsible for them. It was true that in many counties the negroes did not vote on account of infimidation.

Mr. Exton—The Associated Press is not under control of the Democratic party, not by a long dea.

ca.

Tr. Fatterson (Rep., S. C.)—The Associated res is not under control of the Democratic rivin the South, but every agent of the Associated Press in the South is a Democrat.

Mr. Eaton—Well, I suppose they could not get also described who could read and write, hear Lagrager.

condinatons of a miserable accountant. They were flurres prepared by this Assistant Secretary for camonism purpose.

Mr. Boutwell defended Mr. Con nt, and said it we a metter to opinion between the Senator from Connecticut and Mr. Con int is be whether the gild premium should be deducted in 1875 or not. Mr. Conant made no concealment in his statement.

Mr. Paddock (Rep., Neb.) said he was surprised to hear the Senator from Connecticut use such larguages toward the Assistant Secretary of the Frequency. It was not found in the second of Republic Andrew Cox's Arguments in Reply. Washington, Aug. 8.—In the House Mr. Landers (Dem., Ind.) introduced a bill to secure the proportion of accepted resume.

MARINOTON, Aug. 8.—Mr. Hitchcock (Nep., Neb.) called up the Senate bill to establish the Territory of Pembina and to provide a temporary sovernment therefor. (The proposed sew territory consists of the northern portion of the Territory of Dakot.) After a brief discussion Mr. Edmunds (Rep., Vt.) moved to postpane its fur her consideration until the fist Monday in December next. Rejected—veas. 23; Monday in December next. Rejected—veas. 24; Monday in December next. Rejected—veas. 25; Monday in December next. Rejected—veas. 25; Monday in December next. Rejected—veas. 25; Monday in December next. Rejected—veas. 26; Monday in Monday in December next. Rejected—veas. 26; Monday in Monday in December next. Rejected—veas. 26; Monday in Monday in Monday in Monday in Mon

THE VENEZUELAN SWINDLE.

Some Correspondence that Shows the Fraud-WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.-There is much in the Venezuelan swindle that has not yet been told, and pernaps never will be told. In a letter of the fraud, after speaking of the claim of Beales, Nobles and Garrisons, and asking Sil-well for his aid in working the matter, Murray well for his aid in working the matter, Murray says; "As soon as you reach Washington I want you to post yourself as to the ly of the Lind and write me in detail. Johnson should have made the Resident Minister Commissioner, which he had power to do under the resolution authorizing appointment. The Commissioner will make ail the money. Cannot Talmage be rejected by the Senate as Commissioner?"
To show the real character of this gigantic robbery, read the following acknowledgment from one of the lobbyists, a bigaly respectable lawyer from Lafavette, John A Stein, in letter addressed to Stilwell, Oct 27, 1873; "A payment has been mide to the department by coin drafts on London, amounting to the enormous sum of \$15,000. This fails due on Nov. H. of er which day I suppose we may call for our dividends. I do not know whether a steamer came in ont. If so, should not wonder if she brought some additional plunder along for us. I ce has evidently been troken, and Ben has concluded to come down and say nothing more about it.

* * Come over, if convenient, and let us confabulate together over the situation."

The records of the St to Department show that Mr. Stein did receive his prograta of the \$15,000 as his share of the "plunder;" also that Stein neid \$16,000 of Seith Digres's two cer ificates, upon which he received at that haul \$2,100. Sam Cary was also one of Stilwel's correspondents at this time, and aided him in obtaining legislasays: "As soon as you reach Washington I want

GLOOM IN THE COAL REGIONS.

A General Shutting Down of Operations-BETHLEHEM, Pa., Aug. 8 .- In accordance with the programme arranged recently by the operators representing the coal combination, the suspension of mining operations, to reduce ments to the seaboard, went into effect to-day, Schuylkill, Lenigh, Wyoming, and Lackawanna regions. The iongest stoppage, however, will be regions. The longest stoppage, however, will be in the Schuylkill and Lehigh districts. The number of miners and laborers thrown out of emiloyment will reach 40,000, upon whom 20,000 families are dependent for support. The misery and destitution increase dairy, and the impression is general in the regions that the coming winter will be unprecedented in the annals of the coal country for starvation, it wiessness, and bloodshed, the situation has become so deplorable about Scramon, that many who have open able have returned to Europe, and others are preparing to leave. May skilled miners have left Hyde Park and neighboring mining towns. able have returned to Europe, and others are preparing to leave. Meny skilled miners bave left Hyde Park and neighboring mining towns. Two of the leading componies in the Wyoming and Lackawanna regions—the Lenign and Wilkesburge, and Delaware and Hudson Co. Comparines—have still further reduced the wages of the miners and laborers employed in their

The state of the s

the prompt resumption of specie payment. Afther discussion the bill was referred to the Con-mittee on Coinage, Weights and Measur's. Mr. Waddeil (Dom., N. C.) asked le ve to take from the Speaker's table and pass the Senate to carry the United States mails on their new iron steamships. Mr. Holman (Dem., Ind.) on-

Mr. Willard (Rep., Mich.) introduced a bill repealing so much of the act for the repavement of Pennsylv nia avenue as provides that such pavement shall be completed by Dec. 1, 1876.

Passed.

The House then resumed the consideration of the Bland Silver bill, whereupon dilatory mo-tions were set on foot by Mr. Odell (Dem., N.

consume the morning hour.

At the close of the morning hour, Mr. Bland (Dem., Mo.) announced his willingues to llow any amendments to be added to the bill, but his proposition was not acceed to by the op-Mr. He (Rep., Me.) obtained the floor by the parlament ry device of caling up the motion to reconsider the vote by which the President's message on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was referred some time since to the Committee on Appropriations, and he proceeded to make a speech on the sunject of general publics. Discussing the controversy between the House and the Senate, he asserted the tith denever been the caesand is never would be the case, that the bopular branch of the American Congress when committed to any just measure of reform, any wide-re ching question which met with the approval of the people, could be at the discrept of the people, could be at the discrept of the people, could be at the discrept of the people, and the strength of the people, and the strength of the flows are yell of the tript, and the Senate or the Executive world and must yield. The dominant paty in the House of Representatives has such an opportunity afforded it when it assembled last December as no party had ever had. That party had been elected on certain promises of reform; on questions of civil service reform; of relief from tration, and other provides of the spectacle which the city of Washington because the referred to the first official act of the House of the spectacle which the city of Washington because the referred to the first official act of the House had been controlled to the country for which Mr. Lamar claimed, the other day, so much modesty. He also commended on the charges made in the personnel of the officers of the House, illustration; that question by the house of the whole had been control to was a for one win had served in the rebell army. He also noted the removal of the vetter of the subtraction of the House of the whole had been control to the whole had been control to the world had served in the re

Two of the leading comp mes in the Wyoming and Lackswaman regions—the Length and Wilkestone, and Delaware and Hudson Collowninies—have still further reduced the waces of the miners and laborers employed in their works, which has greatly increased the dissatisfaction and discontent prevalent for some time.

THE PERIL OF THE BAR.

Chief Justice Monell Killed by the Malarial Air of Tweed's Court House.

There was a meeting of the bar yesterday morning in the Superior Court to take suitable action in relation to the death of Chief Justice Monell. Resolutions were passed expressive of the general sense of his high character as a man and his value and shifty as a Judge, and a committee was appointed to deliver a copy of the resolutions to his family. Judge Curtis, of the Superior Court, spoke at length of the Judge's excellent qualities, of his honor, conscientious mess, and scholarshio, and gave a sum my of his professional life, beg mine with his practice in Columbia county and enoing with his selection of combatic county and enoing with his selection of the superior Court in 1861, his subsequent reflection, and hastly his selection of the professional life, beg mine with this practice in Columbia county and enoing with his selection of combatic county and enoing with his selection of the professional life, beg miner with the selection and collection of the selection and collection of the professional life, beg miner with the selection of the constant of the professional life, beg miner with the selection of the professional life, beg miner with the selection of the selection of the

and various other officials and he asked why the Republic n party had found it necess rythe there day to unional its candidate for Governor. Mr. Orth.

Mr. Robinson (Rep., Ind.) recited that the Republican party of Indiana had followed the oreceast set by the Democratic p rty in unloading four of its caucid tea for the Judiclary; that these four had stolen \$67,000, and that the Robublican party in Indiana was 10,000 votes shead.

publican party of indiana had followed the precedent set by the Democratic D right unloading four of its candid tes for the Judiciary that these four had stolen \$27,000, and that the Ropublican party in Indiana was 10,000 votes ahe ad.

In the course of another digression, Mr. Cox ran against the Gov-rament Printing Office and the approved of Clapp's real pointment. Mr. H le's answer was that "Certainly heddid," "then," said Mr. Cox, "vot are the last man who should be used such a speech as vot have just in de."

Then be digressed again to the removal of Mr. Prait from the office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and the appointment of Mr. Raum to his place i and be said all that Mr. Raum was known for was the fact of his senoing a telegraphic despater congratulating some members of the Whiskey Ring on their acquited.

He was reminded by Mr. Conner (Rep., Mich) that Mr. Raum had served with Mr. Cox in Congres, and be was nothing in the congrater and reputation of Mr. Raum inconsistent with that of being an honest man.

Ar. Cox inquired whether that was not the same with Mr. Prait of Indiana?

Mr. Cannon—I am not speaking of that matter, but—Mr. Cox inquired whether that was not the same with Mr. Prait of Indiana?

Mr. Cox inquired whether that was not the same with Mr. Prait of Indiana?

Mr. Cox inquired whether that was not the same with Mr. Prait of Indiana?

Mr. Cox on the required by Mr. Cox inquired whether that was not he coloring in the controly, I cannot set you go on. I get scared about usat, [Loud laughter.] If the gentleman will put his hand in his bocket he may go on.

Mr. Cannon—I am hot speaking of that matter, but—Mr. Cox, when Cox broke in on his remarked peculiarity in Mr. Cannon's stree of oratory), I cannot set you go on. I get scared about usat, [Loud laughter.] If the gentleman will put his hand in his pocket and will be the was again pointing his objectionable finger at Ar. Cox, when Cox broke in on his remarks, claiming the tree and at Cincinnati, and when your solve the precise of the

THE ILL-ADVISED STRIKE.

Experience Teaching the 'Longshoremen What they Should have Known.

The thirteen men who were said to have ttacked the non-union longshoremen at Pier were arrested on Monday for drunkenness, and n one or two tostances for attacking non-union men on their way home at night. Mr. Perry, the stevedore at the White Star Company's pier. did not a-k the police to protect bim and his employees yesterday. At 5:30 yesterday morning Sergeant Gastlin with his steamboat squad escorted seventy-five Italians to their places of labor between Canal and Charles streets.

escorted seventy-five Italians to their places of labor between Canal and Charles streets. Neither the Italians nor the police were molested. Half an hour later forty-five police officers covered West street from Canal street to the most remote of the steamboat piers up town.

At about 7 o'clock the 'longshoremen in great crowds sathered opposite the barrooms, watched the new men at work on the piers, drank and vowed again and again that they never would make any concessions to the merchants and st-vedores. "They watch us angrily," said a police officer, "and even use threatening language in our hearing. They ere becoming desperate for want of bread, and will either return to work within a day or two or will engage us in a conflict that will have the same result—that of ending the strike."

Sergeant Gastlin is in constant communication with all the interests concerned in the latorers. "The strike has virtually ended," said he vesterday. "The men see that the companies on set along without them, they see that the police are determined, and they begin to see also that they are injuring no one but themselves. They may hold out a few d-ys longer, but in my opinion the backbone of the movement is broken."

At the White Star pier the Italians came under cuerd, and the other laborers straggled up by twos and threes. An Irishman named O'He-rn, and tour Italians under him, were at

New Jersey Farmers Employing Counsel to Contest Col. Green's Claims.

Col. Green's patent rights on driven wells, and granting him an order to collect a royalty of ten granting him an order to collect a royalty of ten dollars on each driven well in the United States. Five bundred owners of driven wells were present, contributed a fund to contest the patentee's claims, and appointed a committee to employ counsel for that end. Col. Green is now unders ood to be preparing for collection, under the authority of that decision, of the ailowed royalty on all driven wells are considerably exercised over the prospect in the near future. Militians of dollars are invoived in the issue of the contest. In Plainfield, N. J., where there are said to be sixteen bundred driven wells, their owners in ve organized a society, with an Iready paid in fund of \$500, and have employed counsel to carry the matter back into the courts.

MASSACRES IN BULGARIA. A DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF COM-

MONS ON THE ATROCTTIES. Testimony Showing that Men, Women, and Children were Slaughtered by Thousands
-V. Hages Eurbed-Barbarle Attocktes. LONDON, Aug. 8 .- There was an animated

debate in the Rouse of Commons last night on

the Bulgari n atrocities.

The Times to-day says: "Once more the messacres in Bulgaria have occupied the attention of the House of Commons. In a few days the members will have separated; but for this we might ex ect a series of debates, in comparison with which that of last night would be gentle and subdued in tone, for there c n be little doubt that we are on the verge of revelations surpassing anything the imagination of civilized man could have conceived. The barbarities of the Tartar conquerors, the wild and senseless destruction of human lite, which the modern students of history have been disposed to look upon as fabulous, find a parallel in the deeds perpetrated within the last few weeks, shores. In our own age we must turn to Ashantee or Dahomey for anything similar to

the ghastly spectacle now presented by a Turkish province. According to the testimony, of which there can be no reasonable doubt, the helpless is in bibliomark the district arout Fariar, iteracijik, and Philippopoolis—men. Swomen, and children—have been slaughtered by thousands, and their towns and vill ges utering the troops of the seasonable of the troops of the troops of the seasonable of the troops of the province of the british Embasy, charged with the investigation of these measures, give reason to believe that there has been nothing less than a general massacre of the population against which the Turkish Government set loose its bands. Furthermore, there is the strongest evidence that there has been nothing less than a general massacre, there is the strongest evidence that these acroclines have not been tae work wholly or even principally of the Circassian settlers, but of the Turkish lirg guar troops, commanded by duly appointed officers sent into the country expressly to strike t from the the population.

What passed last night in the foluse of Commons shows the astonishment and horror these deeds nave aroused. Mr. George Anderson, Li eral member from Giasgow, introduced the subject, and one member after another rose to express his incirantion and to protest against the attitude of indifference on the part of the Hrish Government, and still more against the tone of apology which had been detected in the follower that the Prenier was not disposed to treat the subject with levily, but on the contary, would give it his antious consideration. It was incumbent on him not to say a word without the gravest circums-ection, until he bad secretained the exact truth; but if the largest the massacres to the contains and the income and the newspaper correspondents were taken to disk as persons satisfied with a very small amount of evidence, and who took a great deal of their information second hand. We may venture to suggest to the official seakers that, with respect to make the subject with the reposition of the t with respect to Mr. Bourke's defence of Mr. Bosell and Sir Henry Edilot, the British Ambassado at Constantinople, we desire to spe k with measure and with due respect for their official collizations, but when the Under Secretary takes it upon himself to rebuke a member for the opinion that Mr. Disraeli had treated the subject with levity, and when he says that such an expression did not exist in the minus of any of the members, except those who had just addressed the House, we must beg leave to rell him that his tone is a little too confident.

It is time that the Government should be made aware that the more worthy part of England's society was deeply pained by the frivolity of the Minister's anceon, as well as by his evident desire to diminish or excuse what had happened. If these massacres bear any proportion to the statements which have been made, and which seem likely to be confirmed, the Ambassador's communications to the Government will require some explanation. It is inconceivable that an Ambassador should not have been able to obtain information of events at a tew hour's distance from Constantinople, and of which numbers of people at that capital had more or less knowledge, vet two months after their occurrence we find him writing in a style which might make any one in England believe that there were serious doubts as to the character and proportion of the affair.

AMUSEMENTS.

A Very Auspicious Reopening of the Theatre Comique.

Monday night Messrs. Harrigan & Hart Harrigan & Harriga

Monday night Messrs. Harrigan & Hart received at the Theatre Comique the noisiest tes-timonials of popular favor from an auditory house. These centiemen have recently under-taken the management of this establishment. taken the management of this establishment, have caused the interior to be burnished and tastefully decorated, have organized a company well fitted to perform the various peculiar things that constitute their programme, and have made a rule that no impurity in language or indecency in action shall be permitted on their stage. The performance Monday night was in many respects wildly furny and in the time was tristic. Some of the actual caricatures were very clever, most of the music was tuneful, much of the farce was troly comis, the dancing was grotesque or specially nimide, and the entertainment as a whole uncommonly good. The fall and winter season under the new management was begun with the pleasantest and most promising auspices.

MASKED MURDERERS.

Five Burgiars Binding and Gagging a Fam-ity-The Father Killed. BETHLEHEM, Pa., Aug. 8.—The residence of James McIntyre, near Archibald, was entered late last night by five masked men. During a struggle with two of the men. Mr. McIntyre was murgered and his body thrown into the cellar. muraered and his body thrown into the cenar.

After binding and gagging the other members of the family, the gang stripped the louse of everything valuable.

Soon after the burgiars left the house, John Melntyre, the son of the murdered a an freed himself, and, taking a gun followed the party. Coming upon them, he fired and shot one, whom the others picked up and carried away. Up to last accounts the burglars, who are believed to be a portion of a large gang that has infested that section of country for some time, had eluded arrest.

AN ADROIT SWINDLER

The Game of Pretended Lonna Successfully Played in Brooklyn.

A well-dressed man, of attractive appearance, about the middle of June last engaged board at 168 Washington avenue, Brooklyn, the residence of Mrs. Sarah James, the divorced wife of Prof. James, the lecturer on the Holy Land. He gave the name of W. Beldwin, and said that he was a bacheloc, just from Califor nia, where he had made a fortune which he wished to invest in the E.st. He got permission to use Mrs. James's partors, until an office in Fulton street was fitted up for him. In a f w

to use Mrs. James's pariors, until an office in Fulton street was fitted up for him. In a f w days be had callers in response to the following advertisement, which he had printed in the New York and Brooklyn newspapers:

19,000 ro Loan in sums of \$100, \$300, \$500, or to stil. Apply in person to W. Baidwin, 108 Washington avenue, Brooklyn, between 9 and 5 o'clock.

His custom was to find out, by adroit conversation, his caller's fluancial condition, what he wanted the loan for, and whether he had red of p reomal property to offer for security. Then he would demand from the would-be borrower from \$5 to \$125, on the plea that it would be but half the cost of legal examination into the v lue of the securities offered. Sometimes be would even get a second it on this pretext, but in the end always ref sed the contemplated io n, on the ground that his "lawver had advised against it." He kept this swindle up for three weeks, victimizing a number of persons.

On July 12 he persuaded Mrs. James to go to Rock, way, promising to bring her home in the evening. During her absence he roboed the house of jewelry and other valuables and field. Since then he has not been seen, but has been traced as far as the Central portion of New York State. The police have escertained that he swindled airs. Ellen Peck of 301 Madisson street, ally order of 128 News and the contemplation of New York 121; H. King of tappan, N. Y., \$10; J. P. Snyder of 122 Newsau street, New York, \$12; H. King of tappan, N. Y., \$10; J. P. Snyder of 128 News and street, New York, \$10; John F. Ryan of 261 E at Forty first street, \$10; John F. Ryan of 261 E at Forty first street, \$10; John F. Ryan of 261 E at Forty first street, \$10; John F. Ryan of 261 E at Forty first street, \$10; John F. Ryan of 261 E at Forty first street, \$10; John F. Ryan of 261 E at Forty first street, \$10; John F. Ryan of 261 E at Forty first street, \$10; John F. Ryan of 261 E at Forty first street, \$10; John F. Ryan of 261 E at Forty first street, \$10; John F. Ryan of 261 E at Forty first

chases for the account of a prominent Broadway and New street house. The heavy transactions give rise to a suspicion that matched orders were in the market, but this was subsequently denied. Michigan Central at the same time bec me active, and rapidly advanced from 40% to 42%, having previously risen from 40, soiler 3, at the opening, to 41%. Rock island also recovered to 165%, and New Jersey Central, while the borrowing demand continued, soild up 4 % cent. to 66, though later it broke 3 % cent. and closed at 61%. Lake Shore and Western Union were strong, and closed at 7% and 8 % cent. advance respectively, but these stocks did not at any time enter prominently into the day's appealable.

ern. 300; the preferred, 400; Delaware and Hudson Canal, 302; H. nnibal and St. Joseph, 500; Illinois Central, 550; Froducers' Consolidated Land and Petroleum Company, 200; Wells-Fargo Express, 157; Harlem, 100; Maribosa Land and Mining Company preferred, 100; St. L. K. C. and N., 100; Wells-Fargo Express, 157; Morris and Essex, 60; and Chicago and Alton, 34.

In the gold market, business was dull and without special feature. The e-rly speculation developed a shade lower prices, and the market closed at 1114, as against 111% at the opening; but there was at no time any appearance of speculative life.

The following were the principal transactions:

Reel Estate Market Transactions vesterday at the Exchange com-prised for activate an ex-By E. A. Lawre. ee & Co., one plot 50x176x56x171, on the north sine of Seventi-first street, 375 feet west of 11 years, avenue, 41,000. 7.950.
M. Seaman, one plot 100.11x91.9x101x89.2. en
th side of 120th street. 3:3.8 feet west of Ninth the north side of 120th street. 3:3.8 feet west of Ninth Swenne, 43,000.

By 13a kwell, Riker & Wilkins, two lots, each 25z 100, on the cast side of Frosti et avenue, 489,0 feet north of road leading from Kingsurige to woodfale, Yoners, 21,675.

R. V. Harnett adjourned forcelosure sale of house and lot on the east side of Avenue A, south of Signification of the seventh street, to August 22. A number of forcelosure sales are announced for to-day at the Exchange.

whited to invest in the B. at. He got permission to use Mrs. J. men's pariors, uptil an office in the Sitton where twee stated up for him. Its a f w days be had caller in response to the following to the New York in Brocking newspapers.

19,000 to Loan in sews of 100, 1900, 1

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALVANA'-TOTA DAY Sun rises... 5 04: Sun seas... 7 06: Moon rises. 9 02 MILH WATER-THE PAY Sandy Hook 10 13 (Gov. ISSAN 11 02: Hell Gate... 12 24 Arrived-TUESDAY, Aug. 8.

Steamship Issac Bell, Richmond, City Point, and Nor-folk, more, and ples. Stramship Hammonia, Hamburg, mose and pass. Stramship Hammonia, Boston, mose and pass. Stramship San Jacinto, Savannah, mise, and pass. Steamship Morgan City, New Orleans, mose and pass Steamship Cloopatra. Fort an Prince, mose, and pass. a extre used river and coast was reserve.

To Mothers.

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOFHING SYRUP for children teething is an old and well-tried remedy. It has stood the test of many years, and was never known to fail. The discovery of the process of preparing MLK OF MAGNESIA has been the means of adding to the let of remedies one which has no equal in diseases of the stomach.

Metal trusses are abandoned. Silk clastic trus es are sold only by ELASTIC TRUSS CO., 685 Broadway. Crystadoro's Hair Dve acrs instantaneously, Always produces the shades desired. 83 John st. Buy one of Holman's Ague and Liver Pads, and shake no more. 88 Joan st.

NEWTON-FRANKLIN.-On Friday, July 21, by the Rev. W. W. Sever of New York, James S. Newton to Manne F. Frankin of Flushing, Long Island. (ANNEY-CELLE-On Tu-siav, July 25, at. New-burgh on Hussen, by the Rev. William K. Hail, Dr. A. L. Kanney to Miss Marie Celle, both of this city.